

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—*PHILLIPS BROOKS.*

VOL. II.

ANDOVER, MASS., APRIL 5, 1889.

NO. 25

GLITTERING — AT — BICKNELL BRO'S. — AND — Spring Styles of Clothing — AND — Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LOST!

Not only Cents but Dollars if you don't look through our stock and prices before purchasing your Spring Outfit.

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By parties that have already looked us over—A Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods that lacks nothing MAN, BOY, or CHILD can ask for, marked so low they go away with astonishment, and wonder how we can get up garments so much like custom work at the prices we sell them.

100 More of that Nobby \$10 Suit everybody was so crazy to get after the other lot was sold.

Just Arrived.

150 All Wool \$8.00 Suits—sizes from 34 to 46, that for Style and Fabric puts all suits in the past, at that price, in the shade. It is a Darling for little money. Get one before sizes are broken. N. B. Pants with the above suits are OUR OWN MAKE.

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Till 9 A.M.; 1 to 3 P.M.; after 6 P.M.

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Office Hours, until 9 a.m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.

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CHARLES H. GILBERT,
DENTIST,
Draper's Block, Andover.

S. G. BEAN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Will attend to the Sale of Real and Personal Property
in or out of town, on reasonable terms.
Office at ELM HOUSE, Andover.

B. B. TUTTLE,
EXPRESS AND JOBBING.
Particular attention given to moving Pianos
and Furniture.
Essex Street, Andover, Mass.

THOMAS P. HARRIMAN,
Horse & Ox Shoeing & General Blacksmithing,
Park Street, Andover.

ANDERSON & BOWMAN,
Blacksmithing, Horseshoeing, & Jobbing
done with promptness and despatch. Special care
with interfering and overreaching horses.
Park Street, Andover.

GEORGE S. COLE,
Carpenter & Builder.
All Jobbing receives careful and prompt
attention.
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Wedding and Funeral Designs neatly executed.
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House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Graining, Glazing, and Paper-hanging.
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Window-glass, & Wall-papers.
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M. V. GLEASON,
Mason and Builder.
Mason work of all kinds also Kalsomining,
Whitening, Tinting and Whitewashing executed
promptly at the lowest prices.
Order Box at the Post Office.
Maple Avenue, Andover.

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Dining Rooms,
Main Street, Andover.

A. W. CALDWELL,
HOUSE PAINTER.
Shop, High Street, P. O. Box, 370.
ANDOVER, MASS.

Mr. Charles A. Farley,
Formerly of this town will be in Andover quarterly
beginning Dec. 1st, to tune Pianos or Organs. He
will also sell or exchange the Ivers & Pond and S.
G. Chickering Pianos on easy payments. Order book
at the TOWNSMAN OFFICE.

J. ABBOTT,
Picture Frames,
Curtains and Fixtures,
Looking Glasses, etc.
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Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.
The best \$3 Shoe in the market.
Repairing neatly done.
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Rooms in Dean's Block, over Soehrens
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M. L. RAMSDELL,
DEALER IN SEWING-MACHINES.
The New Boston and New Home, Specialties.
Needles, Oil, etc.
Machines adjusted, cleaned, and repaired.
37 Main Street, Near cor. of Chestnut

D. SWEENEY,
Horse and Ox Shoeing,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH.
Special care taken with interfering and over-reach-
ing horses.
Punchard Ave., Andover, Mass.

PLACES WANTED.
For a large number of Americans, Nova Scotia,
Scotch, English, and Irish help, now waiting for
situations. All first class, with good references.
Call at the City Employment Bureau 439 Essex St.,
Lawrence. The oldest and largest office in the city.
Mrs. GOODENOW.

Summary of Daily News.

FRIDAY, MAR. 29.
Bold bank robbery in Denver, Col.
Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Justin
McCarthy and Mr. Chamberlain deliver
eulogies on John Bright in House of
Commons.

British Cabinet decides to introduce a bill
in the next Parliament favorable to Ireland.
French Cabinet resolves to prosecute
Boulanger, and the Senate passes bill mak-
ing itself a high court of justice.
The Jesuits carry the day in Canadian
House of Commons.

Ex-Gov. Robinson and two others ap-
pointed by the President Commissioners to
negotiate with the Indians for sale of large
tracts of the Indian Territory to the United
States.

Dynamite explosion in a house at Hol-
brook, occupied by non-Union Swedes; no
one injured; bomb thrown into the cellar
window.

SATURDAY, MAR. 30.
News of terrible cyclone at Samoan Islands
—American and German war ships wrecked,
and 140 lives lost—50 of them American of-
ficers and sailors.

Two steamers collide in the Straits of
Dover, one of them sunk, and fourteen lives
lost.

Funeral of John Bright at Rochdale.

Fire in a grocery store on Commercial St.,
Boston; woman 60 years old suffocated; up-
setting of kerosene lamp.

Steam mill of Standard Oil Co. explodes
near Long Island City; one workman killed;
loss, \$150,000.

American Hotel and Episcopal church at
Corning, N. Y. burned.

SUNDAY, MAR. 31.
A woman at Newburyport falls down
stairs with a lighted kerosene lamp in her
hand and is burned to death.

A man in Laconia, N. H., found frozen to
death in the ice on the lake.

Sermons for and against prohibition in
Boston.

MONDAY, APR. 1.
Stanley heard from in full account of his
expedition, up to September last; he had
met Emin Pasha, who was "all right."

Public debt statement shows decrease for
March of thirteen and one-half millions;
since July 1, 1888, fifty-one millions.

Glencoe Iron works burned in Youngs-
town, O., \$90,000.

An Erie Railway locomotive hauls express
train from Jersey City to Buffalo, 423 miles,
—the greatest run ever made by one engine.

TUESDAY, APR. 2.
United States Senate adjourns.
Mexican Congress opens.

New England dogs convene in Mechanics'
Building, Boston.

Sand blizzard in Dakota and Minnesota,
doing great damage; prairie fires in both
states burn homes at various places, and, at
Mt. Pleasant, Dak., nearly the whole town.

Mayor Roche of Chicago defeated by the
opposing candidate, Cregier.

Opera House burned in St. Joseph, Mo.;
large fires at Bristol, N. H. and Westerly,
R. I.

WEDNESDAY, APR. 3.
Edwin Booth taken suddenly and seriously
sick at a Rochester theatre.

Boulanger goes to Belgium, to avoid his
prosecution; freely denounced in Paris as a
coward.

Representatives from Lowell, Lawrence,
Haverhill, Newburyport, and Amesbury,
have important conference at Lowell as to
opening navigation on the Merrimack.

Great meeting in Tremont Temple, Bos-
ton, in support of the Amendment; ad-
dresses by ex-Gov. Long (who presided), ex-
Gov. Colquitt of Georgia, and Wm. Lloyd
Garrison.

Dr. Edward Beecher falls under a train,
from which he is alighting, has a leg
crushed, and is taken to a hospital.

THURSDAY, APR. 4.

Fast.
Edwin Booth better.
French Chamber of Deputies votes 355 to
203, to continue prosecution of Boulanger.
Reports worse and worse from Dakota
fires; five towns, several villages and hun-
dreds of farm-houses destroyed.

Various News Items.

The United States Senate adjourned Tues-
day, giving the hungry office-seekers leave to
withdraw to their homes, and affording the
President more quiet opportunity to make
at his leisure such *ad interim* appointments
as he chooses. Among the more important
nominations confirmed by the Senate be-
fore its adjournment were the following:
U. S. Treasurer, James M. Huston of In-
diana; Assistant Secretary of State, William
F. Wharton, a Boston lawyer; Assistant
Treasurer at New York, Ellis H. Roberts (of
the *Utica Herald*); Assistant Secretary of
the Interior, George Chandler of Kansas;
Assistant Attorney-General of the Interior,
Geo. H. Shields of Missouri; Lewis Wolff,
Governor of Arizona; L. Bradford Prince,
Governor of New Mexico; Geo. L. Shoup,
Governor of Idaho.

For foreign appointments we have Robert
Adams, of Pennsylvania, to Brazil; L. B.
Minzer, of California, to Central America;
Wm. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, to Venezuela;
John T. Abbott, of New Hampshire, to
Columbia; Wm. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, to
Cuba; Edwin H. Terrill, of Texas, to Bel-
gium. Mr. Adams was an educated Philadel-
phian; Mr. Bradley was a Union man in
Kentucky during the war. Of the ten dele-
gates to the Conference between the United
States and the Republics of Mexico, Central
and South America, Hayti, San Domingo
and Empire of Brazil—which is an important
meeting to be held in Washington this year
with an eye toward international interests,
especially in the line of trade—are T. Jef-
ferson Coolidge of Boston, and Andrew Car-
negie of Pennsylvania, well-known manu-
facturers. The most important nomination
rejected by the Senate was that of Murat
Halsted as minister to Germany. For this
rejection he has to thank himself—his cus-
tom of dipping his editor's pen in gall when
speaking of public men returning now to
plague him.

The most important foreign news is that
of the terrible disaster visiting our war
fleet in the Samoan Islands. As reported by
telegraph to the Navy Department by Ad-
miral Kimberly, a hurricane struck the har-
bor of Apia on the 15th of March, so
suddenly or so severely that only one vessel
—the British war-ship Calliope—was able to
get out to sea. The others went ashore on
the coral reefs. The Vandalia and the
Trenton were totally wrecked. The Nipalac
was beached and may be gotten off. The
Trenton's crew were all saved; the Vandalia
lost 4 officers and 39 men; the Nipalac 7 men.
The German men-of-war Eber and Adler
were also lost, and about 90 men. The Ad-
miral's dispatch (from Auckland, New Zea-
land) asked whether he should charter a
steamer to send 300 men home, and the sen-
sible answer from Washington was in effect:
"do what you think best; full power given
you." It is thought at the Department that
the failure on the part of the American
ships to put out to sea was the rule of the
Navy not to keep steam up while in harbor,
except in case of special emergency. The
British ship had steam on, and escaped.

Honest Horses at Honest Prices.

Horses for driving, horses for family use,
horses for butchers and grocers, for farm
work, for teaming and trucking and all
general purposes.
Horses will be represented as they really
are and will be taken back and money re-
funded, if, after fair trial, they prove to be
misrepresented. The horses are at Conant
& Co's. stables, Lowell, at private sale, and
are the property of a first-class breeder in
Iowa, who is very anxious to get a foot-
hold for the sale of his horses in Massachu-
setts.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Italy Revisited.

The wild mountain gorges of the Alps on the French side in January are full of drifting clouds, the rocks are covered with snow, the whole aspect of nature is frowning and forbidding. Livy's account of Hannibal's crossing comes into your mind, and you feel that his description of its horrors was written out of the experience of a traveller in the bold and desolate passes. A run of twenty-four minutes through the darkness of the Mt. Cenis tunnel brings you out suddenly into the clear sky, the bright sunshine, the softer air of "sunny Italy." The mountains glisten with snow, but your eye sweeps down into the valleys and the plains green already with the beginnings of spring. You have passed into a new world.

It is just thirty years since the unification of Italy began. In 1859, Victor Emanuel was King of Sardinia and Piedmont, and the rest of Italy was under six or eight separate governments. In that same year Napoleon III. won the battles of Solferino and Magenta, Austria gave up Lombardy to Italy, and France took for her share the departments of Savoy and Nice. In 1860, Victor Emanuel proclaimed himself King of Italy, Garibaldi conquered the kingdom of Naples and the two Sicilies, the Pope relinquished all but five of the papal departments, Milan became the capital. In 1866, Austria lost in her war with Prussia, and Italy gained, "the quadrilateral" and Venetia. In 1870, France was forced to withdraw the troops in Rome in order to fight with Germany, and Victor Emanuel seized the opportunity to occupy the eternal city, remanded the Pope to the narrow precincts of the Vatican, established his government in the ancient capital, and Italy became visibly one from the Alps to the Aegates. The most notable thing in this outline is that Italy has become a great, united, free, and prosperous nation by a providential course of events in European history, rather than by her own efforts, for great as were the abilities of Cavour, Garibaldi, and Victor Emanuel, the misfortunes of France and Austria have been the chief occasion of her own advancement.

As far back as '48, Sardinia established a constitution, substantially the same as Italy enjoys to-day. I witnessed the pageant of the opening of the national assembly, and saw at great advantage King Humbert, his cousin and wife Margherita, the queen, his son, their only child, the Duke of Naples, and others of the royal family, the ministers, senators, and deputies, the ambassadors, the troops, the invited guests, and the respectful throng of citizens who lined the streets from the Quirinal palace to the modest parliament building in Monte Citorio. There were cavalry and infantry, and breaking the long line of modest conveyances, three groups of three carriages each, magnificent in their gilding, their linings, the horses, harness, outriders and footmen, a band of music, salvos of artillery in the distance, peals from the chimes in the tower, ladies in elegant attire, attendants, chamberlains, and all the pomp and circumstance of beloved and honored royalty. It is much the same everywhere,—flags, canopies, equipages, jewels, plumes, soldiers, the notes of the bugle and the roar of cannon, fair women and brave men, the gracious courtesy and dignity of self-respecting manhood, the loyalty of patriotism, the sense of independence, freedom, and power.

The King and Queen are beloved by their subjects. The crown prince, now twenty years old, is very delicate, and of course there are many uncertainties about the succession. There is a conservative party who think the government extravagant in expenditures, and too popular and liberal in its policy; there is a progressive party clamorous for still more radical measures. Clerical influence is said to be at present in abeyance. Meanwhile France, to whom Italy owes so much is left out of Italian diplomacy, and German influence is paramount. The army is enormous; the navy exceedingly expensive, as Italy is poor in coal, iron, and naval stores. But the country is one, Rome has doubled its population since 1870, beggary is much diminished, the people have an

air of content, industry, and hopefulness, great public improvements are carried forward, brigandage is almost unknown.

The Italy of the Caesars, of the tribunes, of the popes' is gone; but they wrote their history in enduring monuments. The scenery and climate, the ruins and the collections, the romance of literature and music are here to attract all who venerate a memorable past and who believe with Carlyle that the most interesting thing to man is man. C. F. P. B.

Letter from North Carolina.

Winston-Salem, N.C., Mar. 22, 1889
This twin-city, so-called, lies west of Raleigh one hundred miles. The traveller here pauses for two reasons. If he wants to go by rail, it is only by taking, literally, the back track. To proceed in any other direction he can choose, we presume, public or private conveyance,—but over, Oh, what roads!—into the surrounding expanse of country. Lovers of rest and quiet in preference to popular and noisy resorts, by some rumor of print or otherwise, we believed that Salem was a Quaker settlement—an embodiment therefore of sweet municipal content, embowered neatness, simplicity and quiet beauty. And further (modestly aware of the force of the old adage, "Concerning tastes 'tis not to be disputed"), we flattered ourselves that in striking this lovely spot a joyful relief awaited us from the all-pervading spell of the gigantic tobacco interest of this region. Of the Salem part of this double city we shall speak anon; but Winston, must we say it, is the very head-centre of devotion to the weed—devotion, we mean, in the business aspect of the subject. Think of it—a population of nine thousand, and a congeries of tobacco factories and warehouses no less than thirty-four in number. Yes, and chewing tobacco at that. It is asserted that no locality in the state can compare with Winston for the amount and quality of this branch of manufacture. Would any one imagine it a fact (shown by the last census) that 500,000,000 lbs. of tobacco were raised in the United States ten years ago? and a large addition must be made of late years to those figures. North Carolina alone produced 37,000,000 lbs. Fifty years ago but eight counties of this state cultivated this product. Half the counties now devote to it greater or less attention. Why? "It pays." A gentleman assures us that, while land can be had from five to twenty-five dollars an acre, one hundred, and sometimes two hundred, dollars per acre are realized by the planter; this, he it remembered, is the net profit. We hope this is a "bold exaggeration," and that no Andover farmer will quit the milk business for the "tobacco belt."

Salem, with a population of four thousand, is an old, old settlement of German Moravians. It is spread out on the southern slope of the hill which Winston crowns. It is a quiet town, looks like a decayed, deserted, dilapidated settlement. But the staid old denizens are well to do. If the outside of the buildings has a generally neglected appearance, the folks within, they say, are industrious, neat and contented. Here is a female academy, with two hundred pupils. The two hotels are shut up for want of patronage, as the outside world gravitates toward the newer and the busier brother. The twins seem to have the sole resemblance, or relation, of locality. The Moravian colony originally owned the tract (and vastly more) on which Winston stands. By selling to the neighbor town they made "plenty money"; but they seem to have been not gobbled up, but left behind after a striking fashion. H. R. W.

Town Lines and Moral Principles.

In the coming contest on the question of Constitutional Amendment, there will undoubtedly be found those who will vote against it on the ground that our present Local Option law is a sufficient remedy for the evils of intemperance. And yet we can hardly understand that kind of logic, or that kind of temperance, that will lead a person to vote "no license" in his own town or city, and will not induce him to vote "no license" or prohibition in his own state. There seems to be not a little inconsistency in this sort of action. If prohibition is a good thing for a town or city, why in the name of reason is it not a

good thing for a state or nation? The principle involved is the same whether applied to a small or a large locality. And one certainly ought to be as interested in the welfare and good name of his state as of the town in which he resides.

No thoughtful or conscientious person can believe that one's duties and responsibilities on this or any other great moral question are limited by town lines—that his obligations to humanity are fulfilled by caring only for the interests of the narrow circle in which he may happen to live. Moral principles are not determined or adjusted by geographical boundaries; they are absolute and eternal, and apply with equal force to all times and places. If it would be wrong for me to vote for license in Andover it would be equally wrong for me to vote to have the policy or license continued in any part of the state. The selling of intoxicating liquor as a beverage is either right or wrong. If it is wrong of itself, it is just as wrong in Boston as in Andover; and a person, we think, must take a very narrow view of his obligations to his brother man and to the community generally whose sense of duty and moral vision on this subject are circumscribed by certain town limits. It would seem that when the question comes before him to act for the welfare of his state, as a good and consistent citizen of that state, he should be impelled by the same motives that govern his conduct in the discharge of his duties as a resident of a town or city.

And the voter whose love of humanity and regard for temperance are confined within the horizon that bounds his home, shows not only an unaccountable indifference to the general welfare, but also a profound insensibility to the intimate and vital bearing that the licensed drink-traffic of one part of the state has upon another part. However narrow, or in whatever way by points of compass, town or city lines may run, they are not the boundaries of our moral and social relations, nor are they the fixed limits of either the good or the evil that may exist within their borders. As citizens of a state we are all members of the same body politic—our moral and social interests are common, and the prosperity and welfare of all our towns and cities are mutual and dependent. An evil is always contagious, and whether existing in Boston or Berkshire, infects with its poison and virus the whole state. As a cancerous humor in one part of the human system affects all other parts of that system, so this great festering and corrupting sore, the liquor saloon, wherever planted, extends its contaminating influence throughout the whole social body from the heart to the extremities. Andover is made worse by the open saloons of Lawrence and Lowell, and the copious flow of rum from Boston forms a thousand streams of misery and death that touch directly or indirectly every town and household in the state. And while Andover and other towns may vote no license, their good order, prosperity, and moral healthfulness are constantly menaced by the sale of intoxicating liquor that is unblushingly permitted in neighboring localities. Such being the case we all have an interest in making prohibition a state as well as a town affair. Every saloon that is closed in any part of the state is so much gain to the whole world in a better state of things, and every vote thrown on the side of prohibition gives an accelerating force towards the final downfall of a fearful and overshadowing evil.

AULD LANG-SYNE.

Old Andover Records.

No. 25.

BIRTHS. 1700.

Jan. 5. Zebadiah, son of George & Elizabeth Houtt. (1699-1700)
Jan. 15. Thomas, son of Thomas & Rose Blanchard. (1699-1700)
Feb. 2. Phebe, Daughter of John & Elenor Johnson. (1699-1700)
Feb. 10. Phebe, daughter of Samuel and Phebe Peeters. (1699-1700) (1)
Feb. 20. Joseph, Son of Benjamin and Hannah Barker. (1699-1700)
March 14. Joseph, son of Daniel and Mehitabel Poor. (1699-1700)

March 24. Thomas, son of William and Hannah Ballard. (1699-1700)
March 28. Elizabeth, Daughter of Henry and Mary Grey.
April 7. Mary, Daughter of John and Hannah Carleton.
April 23. Peter, the son of Thomas & Phebe Russell.
May 28. Benjamin, son of hooker and Dorothy Osgood.
June 9. Nathanael, son of Nathanael & Dorcas Abbott.
June 10. Samuel, son of John & Abigail Gutterson.
June 22. Stephen, son of Stephen and Hannah Osgood.
July 24. Susana, ye daughter of John & Mercy Wright.
Aug. 23. Hannah, daughter of Thomas & Mary Chandler.
Aug. 24. James, son of Stephen and Mary Barker.
Aug. 31. Mehitabel, daughter of Ephraim & Sarah Steevens.
Sept. 10. Hannah, daughter of Thos. & Hannah Abbott.
Sept. 17. John, ye son of Jacob & Elizabeth Marstone. (17-7br)
Oct. 12. Ephraim, the son of Ephraim and Priscilla farnum.
Oct. 23. Sarah, daughter of John Elizabeth farnum.
Nov. 16. Deborah, daughter of Nicholas & Mary Holt.
Nov. 25. Joseph, ye son of Joseph & Lydia Parker.
Dec. 8. Obadiah, ye son of Samuel and Hannah Holt.

MARRIAGES. 1700.

Jan. 25. Joseph Wilson to Marah Richardson by Mr. Barnard (1691-1700)
Feb. 21. Moses Hagget to Martha Granger.
March 20. Ephraim farnum to Priscilla Houtt by Mr. Barnard. (1699-1700)
May 8. Joseph Osgood to Mary Marble, by Mr. Barnard.

DEATHS. 1700.

April 5. Mary Marston, wife of Jno. Marston, junr.
June 19. Samuel, Son of John & Abigail Gutterson.
Sept. 25. Daniel Ingalls, son of Samuel Ingalls and Sarah.
Nov. 15. Mary Johnson Wife of Thomas Johnson.
Nov. 20. John Marston, Son of Jacob and Elizabeth Marston.

NOTES.

(1) The date of Phebe Peters' birth on the old record is August 10; but as the entry there is between Feb. 2 and Feb. 20, and has the double-year date after it, it is probable that the "August" was a slip of the pen. It will be seen in the list of deaths for 1702, that she died Aug. 10, which would account for the mistake.

Auld Lang-syne Money.

Among the things of ancient time which this column draws out we have been shown some good specimens of "Continental Currency," preserved in the family of Mr. Moses B. Abbott. The four bills represent four denominations—two dollars, three dollars, five dollars, seven dollars—each one saying that "This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive—Spanish Milled Dollars, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution passed by Congress, at Philadelphia," etc. One of them is printed in 1778, and is headed "The United States," but the others, of earlier dates, have: "The United Colonies."

Alas! for the value of continental promises, the poor soldiers of the Revolution, and others who were paid in this money, could not get any "Spanish milled dollars," or scarcely anything in exchange for the "currency." At one time it was so depreciated that it took \$100 to buy a pair of shoes, and \$1500 to buy a suit of clothes. It was this in part which led to Shay's Rebellion in 1786, and to the demand for a confederation of the States, the consummation of which we celebrate the present month.

These particular pieces of continental scrip were without doubt the property of Moses B. Abbott's great-grandfather, Moses Bailey, who was in the French and Indian war, and held a Lieutenant's commission in the Revolution.

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

A Rhyme for Little Folks.

Oh, I'll tell you a story that nobody knows,
Of ten little fingers and ten little toes,
Of two pretty eyes and one little nose,
And where they all went one day.
Oh, the little round nose smelled something sweet,
So sweet it must surely be nice to eat,
And patter away went two little feet
Out of the room one day.
Ten little toes climbed up on a chair,
Two eyes peeped over a big shelf where
Lay a lovely cake, all frosted and fair,
Made by mamma that day.
The mouth grew round and the eyes grew big
At taste of the sugar, the spice, the fig;
And ten little fingers went dig, dig, dig,
Into the cake that day.
And when mamma kissed a curly head,
Cuddling it cosily up in bed;
"I wonder, was there a mouse," she said
"Out on the shelf to-day?"
"Oh, mamma, yes," and a laugh of glee
Like fairy bells rang merrily—
"But the little bit of a mouse was me,
Out on the shelf to-day!"
St. Nicholas.

Experiments.

An article in the Young Folks' Column in the *Christian Union* gives among other interesting experiments the following:

This experiment will show the strength of breath, and prove of benefit to the lungs by forcing air into every cell. Lay on the edge of a table a long and narrow paper bag, and place some heavy weights—two large books, for example—upon the closed end. Blow into the bag, and the books will be overturned without being touched. The compressed air will swell the bag so violently that the weights upon it will be raised and thrown over.

Write the digits—1 to 9—in the middle of the slate so that the figures, 1, 3, 7, 9, come at the corners of a square, the other figures being intermediate. The sides of the square should be about three inches. Ask some one—called "the player"—to draw a line joining any two named figures, say 1 and 9. Then tell the player to draw a line, say from 7 to 3, and then say from 9 to 4, and so on. Each digit is to be used twice only. When it has been used twice, it is to be scratched out. In the foregoing example "9" has to be scratched out. The player must not cross a line, nor allow the line he is drawing to touch any other figures than the ones named, nor any line previously drawn; neither must he rub out any line. If he succeeds in drawing lines from each figure twice without violating the foregoing conditions, he wins; otherwise, he loses. These may appear very childish recreations to those who have not tried them. If they despise this last one, however, let them add a cipher an inch and a half below the 8—which is intermediate between 7 and 9—and use that in addition. With a clever director, they will not find the task so easy as they anticipate.

The newspapers say that President Harrison was paid the first instalment of his salary a few days ago—being what was due for the month of March—\$3,888.88. What a row of 8's! That is a nice little sum in arithmetic to cipher out—what is his salary per year? and for how many days was he paid?

WANTED. To find a person who has used Beach's World Soap that is not perfectly satisfied. Ask your Grocer for it.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

The Farmers' Trip to Florida.

It was taken by proxy, President B. P. Ware of the Agricultural Society doing the travelling, and the rest of the farmers hearing about it at the Peabody meeting. We have been requested to publish a report of his address, and condense the accounts given in the *Salem Gazette, Massachusetts Ploughman* and *N.E. Farmer*.

In going to Florida I did not travel all the time, but stopped every night, that I might learn the habits of the people and see the country, in both of which I was intensely interested. I talked plainly and kindly, and was received generously by all.

VIRGINIA.

After leaving Washington, the soil and houses differ considerably. The country is very sparsely settled. Occasionally you will notice a large house on a hill owned the head of a plantation. These stand almost isolated and alone. We see none of that extensive agriculture found in New England. The money producing crop is tobacco, though other crops are also raised. The centre of the tobacco raising region is near Lynchburg. Now and then we notice a farm better than the others. We ask who owns it, and are told a New England man has settled there.

COTTON GROWING.

A little further south is the cotton-growing region. We notice the poor roads, so poor, in fact, we wonder how the people ever get to their homes. The soil is of a red color, and in wet weather is sticky and very tenacious. None of the hard roads easy for travel, such as we have here, are to be found there. I wish to speak of the condition of the cotton growers. We have heard of the Northern farmers this forenoon, and I want to tell you about the Southern farmers, and I think you will thank your God that you were born in New England. A son has a plantation left him by his father, but has no money. He goes to the storekeeper, and asks him for help. He gets him to give him supplies till the crop is harvested, and then promises to pay with the crop. He gets his fertilizer, grain and all needed supplies till fall. The moment the grocer has his name to the agreement he charges twice and three times the value of the articles he furnishes. In one instance, a planter paid \$1.37 for a bushel of oats, when the real value was only one third of that amount. He sells other articles in proportion, and in the fall, when he takes his pay in cotton, he allows a very low price for it. A small farmer, perhaps, raises five bales of cotton of five hundred and twenty-five pounds each. One bale is considered a good crop for an acre. The grocer will perhaps take four and one half bales for his pay, leaving the planter one half a bale for the support of his family during the winter. In this way he falls behind, is obliged to borrow more, and in a few years the grocer owns his land. From sixty to seventy per cent of the cotton growers are in this condition. After the grocer gets possession of the land, the planter has to carry it on at halves.

At one place I held a conversation with a typical fire-eating ex-Confederate. This man had a large cotton plantation of eighteen hundred acres left him by his father, and formerly owned one hundred and twenty slaves or more. In slavery times they raised slaves for money, and succeeded well at it. This man offered to sell all the land that was wanted at fifteen cents an acre, and this same land was taxed at twenty-five cents per acre. Since cotton became unprofitable, this man had let much of his land grow up to wood. He and other men of his type held the negro in low regard, and would not consider him a human being. This, however, does not express the sentiment of all Southern people; and all seemed to agree that they were glad that slavery is abolished.

AUGUSTA.

I stopped at Augusta, Ga., a city in a low, level country, which suffered to the extent of about \$2,000,000 from floods last October from the river overflowing. The streets are lined with beautiful shade trees, and one avenue has four rows of them, forming three beautiful green arches in summer. The city has made great strides, and this is an important feature in many other localities of the new South, in manufacturing enterprises of late years,

and the prosperity they have brought the country is apparent on every hand.

How THE NEGROES VOTE "LEGALLY."

From conversation with many Southern men, I was led to believe that the leading and best people South desire friendly relations with the North, and that they are earnest, honest, intelligent and patriotic. Their manipulations of the ballot are to protect themselves from ignorant, incompetent men, led on by designing demagogues. We make our laws in regard to the ballot, and they make theirs, and I shall show you how they proceed in many instances according to law. In one place the law reads that every officer shall be balloted for singly, and the right ballot must be placed in the right box or it does not count. Now there is a row of boxes, one for each officer. The negroes usually go to the polls in squads, and they are given the ballots in the order of the boxes a that time. Just before they get there, the one in charge of the polls alters the arrangement of the boxes, and all these votes are thrown out because they get into the wrong boxes. In another place all must be registered at a charge of \$1.50 each, and no one can vote unless he can show his certificate. They all wish to go to the circus when one comes, so the management arrange for a circus to come there just before voting time. They make an arrangement with the show people to honor the certificate of registration, agreeing to purchase them at fifty cents each. In this way a large number are prevented from voting, because they will go to the circus, and having no money they use their certificates for entrance fees.

Then there is another law that no mutilated ballot shall be counted. So after a number of negroes have voted the one who has charge of the box crowds them down, presumably to make room for more ballots, but having a lead pencil in his hand he manages to puncture and mutilate nearly all of them so that they will be thrown out. Then the supervisors and electors have a right to strike any number of names. These persons are notified, and can appear at a hearing which is given. At one place eight hundred names are thus struck off. A time is advertised for a hearing for replacing names erroneously struck off; and at the hearing so much time is occupied with trivial questions that only a very few have an opportunity to be registered before the advertised hour has gone.

[We cannot help wondering how Mr. Ware can speak of men as "honest and patriotic"—although they are very plainly "earnest and intelligent"—who would use such means to cheat ignorant freedmen out of their vote.—Ed.]

FLORIDA.

That State is nearly equal in extent to all New England. There are five kinds of land there fit for cultivation, with the use of more or less fertilizers—low hummock, wet and covered with thick timber and undergrowth; high hummock, rich, drier soil and less undergrowth; flat pine, with low palmetto growth but no undergrowth; more elevated pine land; and high rolling pine land, with clay sub-soil.

A peculiarity of the State is its springs, which gush out of the earth through the coral formation and form rivers at once. Such a one is Silver Spring, which is from fifty to one hundred feet wide and sixty to eighty feet deep, and so clear and transparent that fish and coral can be easily seen at the bottom. The great abundance of water is everywhere noticeable in the river and lakes; and St. John's River is in reality a chain of lakes. I believe the country to offer good facilities for dairying. Crab grass, Texas blue grass and Bermuda grass grow in abundance, and make good feed; while beggar weed (a species of clover which grows eight feet high) and cow peas may be added.

ORANGES.

There are about a hundred and fifty distinct varieties of oranges grown here; but the Dummet (developed under glass by Mr. Rivers, a leading florist and nurseryman of London, and brought to this country by Dr. May, and extensively budded by Dr. Dummet), known to us as the Indian River orange, and in Florida by half a dozen different names, is thus far possessed of the best points. I first visited the Harris grove of oranges, started twelve years ago at the expense of \$5000, on low hummock land which was wet, fer-

Continued on page 6.

Lawrence Hardware Co.

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made from the very best pure yellow corn, thoroughly cleansed, ground and bolted by a process peculiar to this mill. It distances all other bolted meals in the market in sweetness and flavor.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR

is made from selected, choice, ripe wheat, the grain first having been thoroughly cleansed, secured and brushed, the woody fibre discarded, the inner brand retained, and the whole reduced to a uniform fineness by a process peculiar to our own mills. Every morsel of the mill or movement of the muscle involves the waste of nervous energy and vitality; we must build up our systems by those elements which will replace those wastes. Chemical analysis shows us that waste flour cannot do this, as the best part of the wheat is sacrificed for the sake of the color.

GLEN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR

contains all the elements of the wheat, stored there by our Creator for our use.

Those preferring a coarse Graham should use the

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the best wheat meal in the market.

GLEN MILLS NEW PROCESS RYE MEAL,

is made from the best quality of White Rye, which before it comes from the mills is thoroughly cleansed from all impurities, so that nothing comes to the reducing mills but plump, sound rye, as clean as washing can make it. One five pound package of our rye meal will convince you of its merits.

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CRACKED WHEAT,

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ANDOVER, MASS.

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ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: Italy Revisited, by Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft; Letter from North Carolina, by Rev. H. R. Wilbur; Town Lines and Moral Principles. The Prohibitory Amendment: The Prohibitive Principle, by Rev. H. H. Leavitt.

AULD LANG-SYNE: Old Andover Records, with Notes; Auld Lang-syne Money.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN: A Rhyme for Little Folks; Experiments; The President's Salary; One Little Indian.

VARIETY COLUMN: All Sorts; Curious and interesting.

BOOKS AND READING: Century; Atlantic; Lippincott; Peterson; Homiletic Review; Treasury.

FARMERS' COLUMN: Farmers' Trip to Florida. (Continued on p. 6.)

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

Read the inside pages—Dr. Bancroft in Italy, Mr. Wilbur in Carolina, two correspondents urging the Prohibitory Amendment, and all sorts of curious and interesting paragraphs besides. Mr. Ware's account of his trip to Florida overflows the Farmers' Column over upon the sixth page—if anyone wants a still fuller account of Florida, its farming and oranges, its outs and ins, let him interview Mr. Samuel B. Holt, who, with Mrs. Holt, arrived home last Saturday night from their five months' sojourn in the flowery state.

We shall print next week in the Children's Column their answers to the historical questions asked last week—if any other boys or girls have the lists made out, let them send them in by Monday.

We join the Selectmen in warning all the voters of Andover to assemble at the Town House next Friday, April 12, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to act on several important matters of business. Three relate to Ballardvale—the acceptance of the Selectmen's report of the boundaries of the new voting precinct there, the report of the Fire Engineers as to a new reservoir. The precinct matter is only the formal carrying out of the action of the March meeting.

The old school-house having been condemned, the building of a new one is unavoidable and will doubtless meet with no opposition. The building of a new reservoir will presumably depend upon the disposition of the Water Supply Committee's report.

That is a matter of great importance, and we hope it will no longer be ignored. The application of General Butler for a lease of the islands in Haggett's Pond ought to be sufficient warning to the town that if we do not improve our opportunity in regard to that privilege, other parties will. The thing that is to be done evidently is to decide that we want Haggett's Pond ourselves and tell the Land and Water Commissioners so—that will settle the lease to General Butler or anybody else—for the act of legislature accepted by the town grants "all rights of way and easements necessary for holding and preserving such water."

The Electric Light Committee is also to report as to the propriety of adopting in whole or in part the electric system, which the local company is to put in for private lighting. An article giving "more light" upon this matter appears in another col-

umn. We hope that the town will not let this opportunity pass to make a movement in the direction of better street-lighting. The "lock-up in or near the Town House" comes up also for action; the number of safes carried the past week into the Town House would indicate that there is not room for any other lock-up there. Does "near the Town House" mean the Engine House? Is there not some spare room there which can be utilized if the great number of Andover criminals needing commitment necessitates a central location?

We are surprised to learn that the salaries of the Town Clerk and Treasurer are fixed at the low rates, respectively, of \$50 and \$200. The former, especially, is very low for the large amount of work he has to do for the town, independent of the services which are paid by fees; and the article in the Warrant to increase these amounts is surely "in order."

Fast Day had not the usual lingering snow-banks, and, although the clouds were dull, it did not rain, and at last the sun peeped out from its five days' obscurity. A united service of the churches was held at the South Church. Rev. Messrs. Blair and Palmer conducted the devotional exercises, and Rev. Mr. Stratton preached the sermon. It took up the question of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. He referred to the antiquity and universality of the drink-habit, and drew an awful but faithful picture of the evils resulting from it.

The saloon, which not only supplied the demand for drinks but created it—should it be left uncontrolled and restricted? License is not now a restriction; it is permission, protection, sustentation, stimulation. The high license in only one state is high enough to be effective—Nebraska, where the rate is \$1000 in cities, \$500 in towns. The statistics of that state show its working—40,000 barrels of beer sold in 1880, \$108,000 barrels in 1887.

He spoke of the two opposite classes who advocated license—the liquor dealers, who like the seeming respectability given to the traffic by legal permission, and good men who honestly desire to make the evil as small as possible—men whose sincerity or whose motives we cannot even suspect. The only alternative to license is prohibition, and this the speaker strongly urged. He appealed to the experience of the law in Maine, which after almost forty years of successful operation had been made a part of the constitution by 46,000 majority. The principle of prohibition, like that of the abolition of slavery, is right, and though perhaps slowly, will surely triumph at last. The discourse was candid, temperate, thoughtful and earnest, and was listened to with close interest by a larger audience than usually assembles on Fast Day.

At the service in the West Parish, Rev. Mr. Greene spoke also on Constitutional Prohibition, strongly advocating the adoption of the Amendment.

It is an interesting fact that two men, whose appointment by the President to important offices the last week is noted on the first page, came from Andover—one hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago. John T. Abbott of Keene, N. H., Minister to the Republic of Columbia, was descended through Stephen and Samuel and three Ephraims and Dea. John from our old George Abbot and Hannah Chandler. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Judge George Chandler of Kansas, was the son of Hazen, the son of Squire Joseph, the son of Lt. John, the son of Capt. John (and Tabitha Abbot), the son of Ensign John, the son of Capt. John, (and Hannah Abbot, old George's daughter), the son of Capt. Thomas, brother of Hannah Chandler above. So that these two appointees of the administration confirmed on successive days were double-and-twisted Andover cousins! So that with Dr. Loring in Portugal and Senator Ingalls, an Andover boy (by descent), President of the Senate, our town is well represented in the national government—not to speak of many other officials whom in a similar way we might claim as hailing from Andover!

The Selectmen have been notified by the Harbor and Land Commissioners that Hon. Benj. F. Butler of Lowell has applied to that board for the lease of the two islands in Haggett's Pond, and that his application will be heard at the office of the Commissioners (Commonwealth Building, 65 Bowdoin St.), April 11, at 12 o'clock. Thomas Dixon of Bellevue Grove, and Benjamin Boynton have a title to these islands; but under the claim of the Commonwealth that all islands in great ponds are state property,

the Commissioners propose to lease them. As Benj. F. Butler of Lowell knows considerable about law, it is possible the state does have the right to lease them; but should not Andover have the first chance to the lease? Gen. Butler's plan is to make a clubhouse, racing stand, etc., there. Will that carry to the lessees special right to the pond for boating, etc., to the exclusion of the citizens of Andover? We hope our town fathers will look after our interests in this matter sharply.

We are requested to state that parties wishing shade trees set out, in accordance with the vote of the town, authorizing the Farmers' Club to attend to that work, should send their orders at once to Mr. M. C. Andrews, the Committee. "First come, first served."

The Electric Lights.

To the Editor of the Townsman:

The town is soon to consider the question of employing electricity for lighting our streets. All of us will agree that we should like to have our town better lighted, and that it can be better lighted by electricity than by any system of lamps; the only question—an important one of course—is that of expense. Most of us, too, would be willing to pay a little more for a distinctly better article; so the question is, what can we get, and for how much?

It is understood that the directors of the Electric Light Co. have gone over the town carefully, and find that lights located at the following places would give the town an excellent system: arc lights, corner of Essex and Brook Sts., Essex St. below the Library, Elm Square, corner of Main and Chestnut, Bartlett and Park, Elm and Maple, on High St., corner of High and Carmel, Main St. near the Rubber Shop, corner of Main and Harding, at the crossing in Frye Village, in Marland Village (2), in Abbott Village at the bridge, corner of Main and Locke, Main and Morton, Main and School, Main and Salem, Back and Salem, Main and South Main, School and Abbott, School and Central, Central and Phillips, School near the depot, Central and Chestnut, near the R. R. bridge on the way to Ballardvale, and in Ballardvale four, making a total of 30, with some 20 incandescent lights on streets already mentioned and others. These lights, it is understood, can be furnished at a price of from \$2500 to \$2900, according to the service used. If light is furnished twenty nights per month, the cost will be about \$2500; if every dark hour, they will cost in the vicinity of \$2900.

Will such an increase over our present expenditure pay? The experience of other towns would seem to show that it would, for electric lighting is being adopted right and left, and at an average cost considerably above what our town would have to pay. The figures in proof of this are all to be found readily in the report of the State Gas Commissioners for the past year. The number of companies is constantly increasing, and no town has abandoned the electric service when once adopted.

The fact that the company now starting here have orders from nearly all the stores and a large number of dwellings would seem to indicate that it is the desire of the citizens to have the light. Our present appropriation provides oil lamps for about two thirds of the month. If these were burned every night, it would cost nearly \$2000, and we should have hardly half the candle-power which would be obtained from the electric lights.

The additional expense would be but small if we look at the amount by itself; if we consider all the advantages to be gained. We all know that business men in Boston are looking more and more to the country towns for their homes, and there are few towns more attractive or desirable than our own. And if we go ahead, slowly but surely, if we adopt modern improvements which will add to our safety and comfort without introducing the evils of city life, we shall surely find our town growing as we should wish it to grow.

MORE LIGHT.

Mr. James H. Severance, who died at his home in Lawrence this week, at the age of 63, lived for several years in Andover. He learned his trade with Moses Clement, and worked for a long time for Abbott and Clement; framing, while in their employ, the south church (1859), the North church of Haverhill, the Farnham house in North Andover, etc. He erected in Lawrence many blocks: Bicknell Brothers', Wellman's, Shattuck's, etc.

Salem Street has abounded in missionaries the last week. Besides the missionary family from the heart of India at Mrs. Guttererson's, Mrs. Williams has entertained Rev. and Mrs. A. N. Andrus of the Eastern Turkey Mission, and Miss Patrick of the Constantinople Home.

The bench show of the New England Kennel Club in Boston this week furnishes an interesting Andover item. Among the full-blooded St. Bernard dogs exhibited, "Earl," belonging to Wm. P. Perkins of Danvers took the second prize and a special prize; "Duke of Brunswick," exhibited by Thos. Saunders of Haverhill, took the third prize; and "Winchester," owned by G. P. Wiggins, of Lawrence, took the fourth prize. The last was the son, and the two others grandsons of Miss Handy's "Daphne II." "Earl" took also the first prize in the "novice" class. So it pays for dogs to trace their pedigree to Andover, as well as United States officials!

Wednesday evening last witnessed one of those pleasant occasions which serve as landmarks on life's journey. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Vennard was invaded by a company of their friends and neighbors who came to congratulate the couple on the completion of twenty-five years of married life. A brother of Mrs. Vennard from Providence, R. I., and other relatives from out of town were also present. Substantial tokens of esteem accompanied those expressions of hearty good-will, which made the evening pass most happily to all. Among the gifts were a handsome easy chair, presented by her brothers and sisters, numerous pieces of silver, a fancy pitcher, hand-painted table scarf of unique design, etc., beside several dollars in money. Ice cream and cake, provided by the good fairy of the occasion, added to the social enjoyment. At a late hour the company dispersed, wishing for Mr. and Mrs. Vennard a golden wedding-day of cheer.

Rev. W. G. Poor has resigned his pastorate in Paola, Kansas, where he has been settled the past four years, and accepted a recent call to the Congregational Church in Chicopee Falls, in this state.

The Niotus Club held its annual meeting at the club house last Tuesday evening. J. Newton Cole was elected President; Dr. J. A. Leitch, M. E. Guttererson, and E. S. Gould vice-presidents; J. A. Burr Secretary; and A. L. Rhodes Treasurer. Four new members were voted in, leaving but three vacancies in the membership. Plans for the summer contemplate the strengthening of the base-ball nine, and consequently some good games; the building of two dirt tennis courts, and improvement of the ground in many ways, one of the greatest improvements being the painting of the club house generously paid for by Mr. J. W. Barnard. Niotusites are enthusiastic over the bright prospects for this season in all outdoor sports.

We are requested to say that Miss Means will not be able to meet her drawing class till the 13th of April.

Rev. Dr. March of Woburn, who is to preach at the South church next Sunday, will give an account in the evening of his observation of mission fields and work made in his recent Oriental tour. Dr. March, who is the author of "Night Scenes in the Bible," "Our Father's House," and other popular books, has travelled largely and observed carefully in the old world, and anything he will say on the subject announced will be worth hearing. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. Frederic R. Abbe, of Dorchester, who died of heart disease on Sunday, aged 61, was known to many in Andover, as a graduate of the Academy (1844) and of the Seminary (1855), and as occasionally preaching here. His son, Dr. Alanson J. Abbe of Fall River, married last year Miss Addie L. Eaton.

The National Bank building, occupied for banking purposes since its erection in 1826, is vacated. The two banks improved the legal holiday on Thursday to move into the Lower Town Hall, where they resumed business promptly this morning. The familiar faces of the officials look strangely at first in such unfamiliar surroundings; but we shall soon be used to depositing and drawing our money in the new place. The banks occupy the north end of the hall, and the Merrimack Insurance Company moves to-day into the south end, a large space being left between. Judge Poor is at home to his clients and friends in the School Committee room on the second floor of the Town House. Sears and his shoes are making tracks to-day over to Saunders's shop. The Free Masons are to have the G. A. R. Hall, over Smith and Manning's. Hardy and Cole commence at once the destruction of the old building, and we shall soon see the rising foundations of its successor, which, according to the plans, will be an ornament to the town.

The late train from Boston leaves now at 11:45 P. M., instead of 11 o'clock.

Miss Sophia E. Blake is home again after a winter's sojourn in Pennsylvania and the West.

Lost.—A diamond-shaped gold pin, on Main St., Thursday. Owner's name on back. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at TOWNSMAN office.

West Parish.

Mrs. Sarah Allen, widow of the late Stephen G. Allen, whose death was mentioned in the TOWNSMAN of last week, was born in Bedford, N. H., sixty-three years ago. About fourteen years ago she came to West Parish with her husband and family, where, with the exception of a few months each winter, she has lived ever since. Mrs. Allen was of a joyous disposition, and made everything pleasant where she was, always thinking of how she could help others. She was ever a kind and obliging neighbor, and was much esteemed by all who knew her. She will be much missed in this place. Funeral services were held in the Hollis St. church, Boston, last Thursday, conducted by her pastor, Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale.

Messrs. Boutwell and Cutler from Amherst College are enjoying their vacation at their homes.

During the vacation the roof of the school has been re-shingled.

Last Sunday Rev. Mr. Greene's Sunday school class gave a unanimous vote in favor of the Amendment to the Constitution, which is to be voted on by the electors of the State on the 22nd of the present month.

Mr. John Archibald, of East Bridgewater, is to be in the employ of Mr. George F. Holt during the summer.

Mr. Joshua Chandler has just purchased a handsome top buggy from Mr. J. Warren Mobarr.

On Tuesday evening a special meeting was held in the Osgood schoolhouse, at which Rev. Mr. Bowker of Ballardvale delivered an address. There will be another meeting to-night (Friday) at 7.45. Rev. F. W. Greene will speak; a full attendance is requested.

The Juvenile Missionary Society will meet at Mr. Geo. F. Holt's Saturday afternoon at 2.30.

Frye Village.

Temperature taken at 6 A. M.

Mar. 29, Friday,	28°	clear.
30, Saturday,	28	cloudy
31, Sunday,	22	snow
Apr. 1, Monday,	34	rain, snow
2, Tuesday,	34	dull
3, Wednesday,	38	cloudy
4, Thursday,	38	cloudy

Mr. C. C. Torrey of the Seminary conducted the usual meeting in the hall last Sunday evening taking for his subject, The Rich young Ruler, Mark 10:17-22.

Mr. David Laing and family were visiting friends in Boston last Saturday and Sunday.

W. C. Donald & Co. have shut down their business for sometime on account of the dullness in their trade.

Mr. Joseph Milton is to do the gardening work at the place of Mr. George W. Coburn.

The Lawrence Athletics played a return match with the Manchester foot-ball club on the grounds of the latter last Saturday, the result being a victory to the Lawrence team. Lawrence Athletics, 5; Manchester, 2.

Stephen Robb has gone to work in the Machine Shops at North Andover.

Frank D. Phillips has begun this week to learn the bakery business with Mr. Remmes.

David May is to be in the employ of Rev. Mr. Greene this season, and his brother John is to work for Mr. R. A. Ward.

Miss Alice D. Donald spent last week visiting in Boston.

Mr. Marcus M. Hill of Fall River was here on a visit yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Carter and family of Wilmington were here visiting friends yesterday.

Mr. Joseph Peters, late of this village, was married on Wednesday evening to Miss Margaret Taylor of Marland Village, by Rev. F. W. Greene. The bride received a number of costly presents, and the fellow-workmen of Mr. Peters remembered him with two easy chairs.

Mr. Herbert Farmer is visiting at Mrs. Moody Abbott's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NORTH ANDOVER.

News reached chief-of-police Rextrow about three weeks since, of the card playing and disorderly conduct of persons in the vicinity of Sutton's Corner, Sundays, and last Sunday evening it was determined to take measures to check such a condition of things. Accompanied by officer Gile, he visited the house near the B. and M. crossing set apart for the use of the younger boys who compose the Sutton Club; the latter, however, have been ejected therefrom, and the room has been occupied lately by the aforementioned parties. On learning the true state of affairs, Chief Rextrow sent for the remainder of the force, officers Harris, Mizen, and Crowther, and surrounding the building, entered with officer Harris, and arrested Messrs. Thos. Haverly, David Fleming, Wm. McDonald, and Ed. Murphy for gaming on the Lord's Day, and John Donovan, Daniel Connors, James and Henry Reilly, and Michael McDonald for being present at the game. Mr. Sargent's barge was called into requisition, and the men were taken to Lawrence. The case came before Judge Stone in the police court, Monday morning. Geo. L. Well appeared for the defendants. The first plea was not guilty, which was subsequently retracted, and all plead guilty save Murphy, who maintained his plea of not guilty. He was then fined \$4.80 for being present. Haverly, Fleming, and McDonald each received a fine with costs amounting to \$5.80. Connors, James and Henry Reilly, and M. McDonald receiving a fine with costs amounting to \$4.80; Donovan, \$4.20. The police deserve credit for breaking up a resort of this kind, as warnings have been previously given that something of the kind would surely happen if the card playing continued. The house was closed and securely fastened as soon as the knowledge of the affair reached the owner of the building.

Capt. Reeves and Lieuts. Weil and Warren, with about forty-seven members of Co. L., presented themselves at the Armory for inspection, Friday evening. It is the first state inspection that the company has undergone, and the examinations of arms, uniforms, and general drilling of the men was pretty thoroughly conducted by acting inspector, Capt. Thompson. The company was inspected in full dress uniforms, and aside from a few errors, due more, perhaps, to nervousness than to anything else, passed a good inspection. No remarks were made by Capt. Thompson, he considering it unnecessary to express words of commendation or disapproval before the public. After witnessing the drill in the general exercises, the officer retired to examine the books, and the company was dismissed. Captain Thompson left on the 9.20 train for Boston.

Mr. John F. Roache has accepted the position of instructor in the High School at Hinesdale, Mass. He left town Monday for that place.

Miss Lily Gile arrived from Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Friday, and will spend the spring vacation at home.

At the meeting of the Y. P. L. and S. Society, Friday evening, the following interesting programme was presented for the amusement and instruction of the members. Piano solo, Miss Della Marston. Mr. Andrew McLean presented a carefully prepared essay; subject, Robert Burns. Reading, Miss Helen E. Roache. After intermission, Mr. F. W. Frisbee gave a lucid disquisition on the construction of the Panama Canal, gleaned from a cursory perusal of documents which were obtained from Washington and other places. The subject was exhaustively treated, and was illustrated by means of maps and charts, and made generally interesting. A selection on the piano by Miss Belle Remick closed the evening's entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar M. Godfrey have been visiting friends in Candia, N. H.

The School Committee organized Friday afternoon at the home of Miss Mary G. Carleton. Chairman, Rev. Chas. Noyes; secretary, Miss Mary G. Carleton.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society met in the parlor of the Congregational Church Wednesday afternoon.

Master Roland Prescott is acting as organist of the Knights of Temperance of St. Paul's parish.

The 1500 ft. of new hose purchased for the use of the Eben Sutton Engine has arrived, and the hose cart filled therewith. The engine is now well equipped, as there are about 800 ft. of the old hose that could be used in case of an emergency.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Pollard of Quincy Point, and Mrs. Charles Pollard are visiting at Mr. J. R. Pollards.

Among the cabin passengers who arrived in Boston, Sunday, on the steamer Lorenzo D. Baker, from Isle Jamaica, W.I., was H. C. Osgood.

An alarm of fire given at the Centre, Sunday afternoon about four o'clock, called out the fire department. The Eben Sutton engine had proceeded as far as the Town Hall when it was learned that the cause of the alarm was a chimney fire at the old Frye house, now occupied by John Hayes and four children. The services of the department were not required. Damage trifling.

Officer George L. Harris received, Monday, a re-appointment as Agent for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

John Hayes was arrested for drunkenness Thursday by Chief Rextrow, and was taken to Lawrence. In the Police Court, Friday morning, he pleaded guilty, and was fined \$5 without costs. He paid.

At the meeting of the Y. P. L. and S. Society last Friday evening, Mr. Lawson Robinson resigned his position as President of the society, and Mr. Frank W. Frisbee was chosen to fill the office. The vacancy thus occurring on the executive committee was filled by the choice of Miss Annie Saunders. Miss Marion V. Lawson also tendered her resignation as secretary of the society.

By the recent entertainment under the direction of Wynona Lodge the treasury of the organization was increased about \$46.46.

Mr. Alvin Buzzell left town, Friday, and has entered the employ of Leslie & Co., manufacturers of card clothing, Montreal, Canada.

About eighty-five lodgers were accommodated at the almshouse during March.

Mr. J. G. Brown is taking orders for coal for Humphrey Bros. of Lawrence.

The number of visitors at the Public Reading Room during the month of March was 701.

In a recent number of the *Art Gazette*, published in Boston, favorable mention is made of the art studio of Mrs. Brainerd, the well known artist; among other of her works noticed is the well executed portrait of Mrs. Bert H. Kent of Hartford, Conn.

The Roundabout Club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Dr. F. E. Weil.

Messrs. H. A. Webster, Geo. A. Reed, and C. W. Phelps have issued notice calling a meeting of the ex-soldiers and sailors in the Selectmen's office this evening, to make arrangements for Memorial Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Worthing of Portsmouth, N. H., former residents of town, are visiting at Mr. E. W. Horne's.

The Guy Minstrels, formerly well known to the public as the Guy family, will give an entertainment in Odd Fellows Hall, Friday evening, April 12.

Hon. N. P. Frye will deliver an oration at Methuen Memorial Day.

Mr. S. H. Furber spent Fast Day with friends in Framingham.

The meeting of the Congregational Club will be held in Lowell Monday evening. Hon. N. P. Frye will preside. Subject for discussion, "The Constitutional Amendment."

The firm of Laing and Tattersall are at work painting and improving the interior of the Almshouse, and are soon to renovate the Emmet's club rooms.

A number of the members of the Wynona Lodge, I.O.G. attended the Convention of the Essex County Lodges at Haverhill Fast Day.

Geo. L. Weil, Esq., has opened a law office at 34 School St., Boston, in order to facilitate his business interests in that city.

The debt of the Methodist church (\$1800) has, through the earnest efforts of the pastor and people, been entirely removed. This is probably the first time in its history that it has been free from debt; and the people have reason to feel justly proud of the success of their labors. A jubilee meeting will be held after Conference to celebrate the event.

It has not yet been definitely decided whether the musical concert of the Bijou Orchestra will be held April 24 or May 10.

Temperance meetings in the interests of the Constitutional Amendment will be held in Stevens Hall, April 20, when the subject will be discussed by Dr. A. H. Plumb of Boston; April 14, place and speaker not yet settled upon; Sunday afternoon, April 21, in the Congregational church, subject to be presented by Mr. A. A. Wheelock of New York. The committee are Rev. Mr. Hodge, F. W. Frisbee, J. N. Meserve.

Rev. Elias Hodge preached at the Union Fast Day service, Rev. Mr. Leavitt, Rev. Mr. Leavitt also taking part in the exercises. The discourse was upon the question of the hour—the prohibitory amendment. We have not room for a full report; but the speaker urged that science, history and experience combined to indicate the way we should vote. To license the sale of alcohol not only gives it the sanction of the law, but increases its power to do evil. He stated some of the objections to the amendment, and answered them. It was not a question of expediency, and the church must not treat it as such. Following the spirit of the Bible, and doing what Christ would do, our duty is clear. The question is here to stay; if defeated this year, it will come up next. The great American people will never submit to be ruled by the liquor power.

The symposium in the vestry of the Methodist Church, Thursday evening, was full of animation. The speakers were called upon without reference to their views, and the subject on both sides received due attention. Rev. H. H. Leavitt presided, and singing was furnished by a chorus choir. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hodge. Rev. Charles Noyes, the first speaker, said that he came to talk rather than listen, and could not advocate the Amendment. Always said what he thought concerning liquor dealers, policemen, selectmen, and all who did not support existing laws; was a thorough prohibitionist, nothing more nor less. The Legislature should have passed the law themselves, the Constitution should not be a body of Statute laws. He also spoke of the attitude of religious papers; of the city of Cincinnati, where the license question was forbidden to come before the people with the result of free rum, and could conceive of a like condition of things in the wards of some of our cities. He thought more of the restriction of license than of the Amendment, and made a point that thousands of the best men were to vote against prohibition. He favored a two-thirds vote in changing the constitution.

Hon. N. P. Frye followed, and was not in favor of the Amendment as it was framed at present, on account of its being incomplete and also indefinite; but saw no objection to its becoming a part of the Constitution, as that was an embodiment of principles, and surely temperance was a principle: was surprised at the division of thought among so many of our good people. Hadn't the least idea that the question would succeed, but would vote for it because he was always on the side of temperance.

Mr. Kinley spoke from the standpoint of morals. Did not believe in supporting everything labelled temperance. Did not think the Constitution the place for the Amendment, and had little faith in the present legislature; could not say what his final decision would be. The general trend of his remarks was in opposition to the Amendment.

Mr. Oliver R. Gile was the next speaker, and without beating the bush, said that after a careful consideration of the question at issue, could conscientiously vote for the prohibition Amendment.

Mr. C. E. Stillings in his remarks believed in coming out squarely and doing our duty to-day, and meeting the minor details as they appear later. He also believed that it was right to submit the matter to the people, and in dealing a well directed blow to the liquor traffic. He left no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to his position, and pleasantly illustrated his points as he proceeded with his remarks.

Mr. Frisbee followed and said that without any preliminary remarks he was for the Amendment first, last, and with heart and soul. He thought that the Amendment was perfectly proper and did not quibble over small matter. He said that the Constitution was made to serve the people not the people to serve the parchment. He believed in not only protecting the town, but also the state. The town of Quincy was taken as an example of the good results of prohibition, and Kansas and Nebraska were also compared.

Mr. Hodge was the last speaker and briefly rehearsed the history of the Legislature in regard to the question in past years; always voted No on the liquor question; if prohibition was good for one town it was good for the world. He also discoursed on the point the liquor dealers make about the drinking of wine by some Bible characters, and compared it with the story that Jacob had as good as six wives, saying that if one was good for one man, six must be better. His arguments were strong, and he stood solidly by the Amendment. Concluding remarks were made by Mr. Leavitt.

Rev. Mr. Hodge leaves town next Tuesday evening to attend the Conference at Worcester. There will be no service at the M. E. church on the Sunday following.

T. A. HOLT & Co.,

SEASONABLE GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Foot Wear,

Woolen Blankets,

Flannels, Etc.

Andover and North Andover Centre.

A Card from Rev. Mr. Hodge.

Methodist Parsonage.

North Andover, April 3, 1889.

Mr. Editor: Will you kindly permit me through your columns to thank the many friends who have so kindly helped us to pay off the debt on the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place.

We fully appreciate their liberality, and in this public manner most heartily thank them for their generous gifts.

ELIAS HODGE.

A fair audience gathered in Odd Fellows Hall Wednesday evening, to listen to Rev. Daniel Dorchester, D.D. of Boston, who spoke in favor of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution. Prominent citizens were on the platform, and music was furnished by a select choir.

At a special convocation of Bethany Commandery, K. T. at Masonic Temple, Lawrence, Tuesday evening, Eminent Sir, Mr. Pierce of Boston, and suit, performed the duties of inspection in the absence of Grand Senior Warden Soule. Among those present from town were D.D.G. Master, C. P. Morrill, Hon. J. A. Wiley, Rev. Geo. Walker, E. A. Baldwin, Geo. L. Wright, S. A. Dow, S. H. Furber, Thos. P. Carter, Apollos, Perkins and Geo. H. Perkins.

Miss Addie Heath returned to her home in Southbridge, Wednesday, from a visit to friends in town.

None of the commissioned officers of Co. L were present at the reception tendered by Gov. Ames in Boston, Tuesday evening.

The Bijou Orchestra held an excellent rehearsal at the home of Mr. Edward Foster, Andover, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Holmes of Boston were the guests of Mr. S. H. Furber, Tuesday. Mr. Holmes was formerly the engineer at the Pumping Station, Lawrence.

BALLARDVALE

Mr. William H. Greene is confined to his house with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Miss Abbie Sparks of Provincetown is visiting at C. U. Tuck's.

A union meeting was held Fast Day at the Methodist church.

Mr. Roselius has gone to Meriden, Ct., for an extended visit.

The members of the base-ball club have been measured for their new suits, which every one is waiting to see. It is said that they will be very fine in every respect. The club has about the same members as last year, and will maintain their reputation as heretofore.

L. A. Penney has taken a situation with the Briggs and Allyn Manufacturing Co. of Lawrence.

Miss Worth of Lawrence is visiting at Mr. Joseph Shaw's.

Rev. F. H. Boynton will preach next Sunday morning at the Union church in exchange with the pastor. Mr. Boynton will also speak at the union temperance meeting in the evening at 6 o'clock.

A well known pill manufacturer of this place lately missed a heavy iron mortar weighing about 150 lbs. used in compounding said pills, which had been in the possession of the family over 60 years. After a little trouble he found it in a Lawrence junkshop where it had been carried by a peddler. The Lawrence police authorities are pushing the case.

The drum corps was out marching for practice last Saturday night. If perseverance leads to success the boys are bound to become first class musicians.

Steamer No. 2 was out for her monthly trial last Monday evening. In spite of the croakers and champions of piston engines, this machine works as well as the day she was purchased.

Rev. N. H. Martin will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday afternoon. This is not a surprise to his parishioners as it has been understood for the last year that he would leave at the end of the conference year. Mr. Martin will attend conference at Worcester next week.

A Union Temperance meeting will be held at the Congregational church next Sunday evening at 6 o'clock.

Rev. G. S. Butler has purchased a turnout consisting of a horse and buggy.

Mr. Patrick Riley has been painting his house on River St.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica-Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by all Druggists.

WANTED.

A Laundry and Chamber maid, must be willing to go to the sea-shore. Apply to Mrs. F. H. JOHNSON, Elm Street, Andover.

FOR SALE.

A small quantity of Manure.

Apply to

Wm. Marland.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.

Apply to Mrs. Seaver,

Cor. Main and East Chestnut Sts.

M. E. WHITE, MASON and BUILDER.

Special attention given to Setting Fire Places and Tiling, Kalsomining, Whitening and Tinting done in the best manner at the right prices.

Office Essex Street, Opposite Barnard's Paint Shop.

JOSEPH MILTON, GARDENER.

The care of Grounds and all kinds of gardener's work will receive careful and prompt attention.

FRYE VILLAGE, Andover, Mass.

MRS. F. D. LEONARD, NURSE.

SATISFACTORY REFERENCES. RESIDENCE: First House beyond Barnard's Shoe Shop, Town House Court.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Prohibitory Amendment.—Three Articles.

No. 1. THE PROHIBITIVE PRINCIPLE.

The evils resulting from liquor traffic and consumption as a beverage by the people have become so great to all minds, and so appalling to those most cognizant of the effects, that it is no longer a question whether a legal check must be applied. That is conceded. Free, unrestrained traffic or consumption would be simply intolerable. There are doubtless many who would like free rum, but few would dare advocate it. We are entirely beyond that. Just here is the introduction of the prohibitive principle. The state has a right, and the state must exercise its right, to declare prohibition in connection with the traffic in and consumption of liquor. We may call this license, or what we will; the real thing, after all, is prohibition. Just so far as law applies a check to free liquor, it prohibits free liquor.

It will clear the subject of many difficulties, if this is thoroughly grasped. The whole question of sumptuary legislation must be met here; for it is sumptuary legislation to apply a legal check in any form to the free traffic in and consumption of liquor. Webster defines sumptuary laws, or regulations, as "such as restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture or the like." A check upon a free commerce in liquor, or of a free consumption of liquor, is sumptuary legislation. We must then let the whole matter alone, so far as law is concerned, and allow men to act their free pleasure, and have free, unrestrained traffic in and consumption of liquor, or we must have sumptuary legislation, and check it, restrain it. When it comes to that, who questions but that the check must be applied?

The prohibitive principle and sumptuary legislation, therefore, are introduced the moment we undertake to at all check the liquor traffic. The most common and widely-recognized checks of the law against liquor are such as:

No liquor shall be sold to minors.

No liquor shall be sold to habitual drunkards.

No liquor shall be sold after certain hours of the night.

No liquor shall be sold on Sundays or on legal holidays.

No liquor shall be sold within so many hundred feet of a schoolhouse or a church.

All these restrictive laws are prohibitive in principle, so far as they go.

We go farther in distinctive license laws, and say:

No liquor shall be sold by any but certain named persons—persons who pay the state a certain sum for the privilege.

We go farther still in local option; and when a community vote "No," we prohibit the sale by anybody in that community. It is the prohibitive principle more and more fully applied. State prohibition is but an extension to the state of what the "No" vote secures in any community—prohibition of sale by any in any community; and constitutional prohibition still further extends the prohibition to the legislature—prohibits their making any laws allowing the traffic in liquor for use as a beverage.

The proposed constitutional amendment, therefore, contains only the same principle as the slightest restrictive law contains. It simply extends its application. The constitutional amendment is no more sumptuary legislation than is the law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors. Some prohibitive law, then, we all recognize, must be made—some sumptuary legislation effected to restrain this terrible evil of the liquor traffic.

Again, any prohibitive law must depend for its enforcement upon somebody who is loyal to it. This seems too simple to need statement, and yet it is strangely combatted in the policies men advocate. We do not depend upon law-breakers to see that the law is executed. Some criminal may, as an exceptional course, appear a supporter of the law he breaks, so far as that law applies to others; but we do not depend upon such support. We are always suspicious of it. Our reliance for

the maintenance of law is the law-abiding citizen.

Not only so; generally speaking, we do not look for the support of a given law from those whom that law has in view to restrain from what they have otherwise strong selfish motives to do. They may be noble enough to honor the law because it is law, and see that it is executed. We have honorable examples of such; but they are marked as exceptional among men. Prohibitory laws depend, and must depend, for their support upon those interested to secure the prohibition, and not upon those who are restrained by the prohibition. This is amply illustrated in the prohibitive liquor laws. Who sees that the law forbidding the sale to minors is executed? The liquor sellers? It makes us smile to ask the question. The liquor interest, embracing dealers and drinkers, —yes, and manufacturers too,—are of just as little reliance in executing prohibitive laws against liquor traffic which restrict slightly as they will be against those which restrain absolutely. This has been the experience everywhere. So far, therefore, as any have been favorable to license laws, or local option laws, because of any hope that the liquor interest could be counted upon to help execute those laws, so far their hope has had no basis either in fact or in the reasonableness of the hope. It is not to be expected. So far, too, as any are inclined to doubt the wisdom of the proposed constitutional amendment because we shall not be able to make it effective,—to execute it,—it must be said, we have just as much reluctance to execute that as we have to execute any prohibitive law. Our reliance must be upon its friends; and if there are enough to put it into the Constitution, there are enough to execute it; for only a majority of the people can put it there.

We conclude, then, the condition of the liquor traffic calls imperatively for check—restraint. Any such check is in principle prohibitive. And prohibitive laws must depend for their execution upon their friends, whether they be partially or completely restrictive.

H. H. LEAVITT.

North Andover.

VARIETY COLUMN.

All Sorts.

There were three cases of railroad injuries one day last week. One at Reading, where the five o'clock express train from Boston struck a large plank stretching across the track from a drag to a platform car. Three men engaged in unloading the car were seriously hurt. At Meriden, Ct., a father and son were run over by an express train at a crossing where the trains are not seen in time to escape them. On the Old Colony a man who was stealing a ride on the top of a freight train was struck by an overhead bridge and killed. On Tuesday a brakeman fell between the cars near Rutland, Vt., and was instantly killed.

In Peru, Ind., a man did not know any better than to put some frozen sticks of dynamite under the stove to thaw them out, as he was to use them in blasting out stumps. While he was gone to the barn, the house was blown to pieces, his wife and daughter killed, and the other children severely injured.

The newest philanthropic-public project is to establish a Dipsomaniac Hospital, by a bill reported in the General Court. That means that rum-thirsty maniacs, who are not otherwise bad, are to be committed to this institution when erected, as insane persons would be to a lunatic asylum. They are to be kept there for two years, unless sooner released—that releasing subject to revocation.

Mr. James F. C. Hyde, the well known Boston business man and agricultural editor of the *Congregationalist*, planted his peas (in Newton) on the 22d, finding the ground free from frost, and in as good condition to work as it usually is in May.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster becomes the worthy successor of the lamented Mary L. Booth as editor of *Harper's Bazar*.

There seems to be quite a mania of suicide just now, almost every day's paper containing the names of those who either in connection with the murder of others or otherwise take their own lives. Sometimes it may doubtless be properly explained by aberration of the mind, but often it seems to be a mean and cowardly crime. One week's record includes Alpheus Bowles, an aged

resident of Methuen, Walter R. Pearsons, bookkeeper in the Essex Co. (the latter attempt however fortunately being unsuccessful), and John S. Bond of Boston who shot himself in the City Library at New Haven.

On Sunday, the General Agent of the Southern Pacific Railway took laudanum at his hotel in Cincinnati, and died. In many cases the suicide is connected with the greed to get money—rapidly, without squarely earning it—leading to embezzlement or forgery. The epitaph of nearly every suicide is: "he died as the fool dieth."

The new street railway between Beverly and Danvers is to have electricity for its motor. The electric cars have been contracted for, and are to be delivered in running order by June 1.

Curious and Interesting.

A laborer at the Dundee harbor lately told his wife, on awakening, a curious dream which he had had during the night. He dreamed that he saw coming toward him in order four rats. The first one was very fat, and was followed by lean rats, the rear rat being blind. The dreamer was greatly perplexed as to what evil might follow, as it has long been understood that to dream of rats denotes coming calamity. He appealed to his wife concerning this, but she, poor woman, could not help him. His son, a sharp lad, who heard the father tell the story, volunteered to be interpreter. "The fat rat," said he, "is the man who keeps the public house that ye gang till sae often, and the twa lean anes are me and my mither, and the blind ane is yersel', faither."

A fisherman on the schooner *Mattie Winship* fished up a prize the other day. It was a codfish containing a Victoria jubilee medal with a piece of ribbon attached. This is a maltese cross with inscriptions and a small likeness of Victoria in the centre. In this specimen the photograph and ribbon and metal are very slightly injured. It probably was lost from the deck of some ocean steamer, and attracted by the gilt metal, a codfish swallowed it before it reached the bottom, the fish soon afterwards being caught on a trawl.

A nice little story has been going the rounds of a man in Danvers (Geo. S. Perry), who recently found \$100 in an old bureau drawer and \$1400 in a closet, where it had been secreted by his ancestor many years ago. What thrilling romance might have been connected with that hidden money! Perhaps the witches hid it there, before going off to jail and Gallows Hill! But alas! the bottom facts have come out—viz., that Mr. Perry found, while preparing to move, six cents in a strawberry box!

OUR OWN POINT OF VIEW.—Two country girls, who might be enjoying a holiday from domestic service, were lately observed walking down the aisles of St. Paul's Cathedral. Under the magnificent dome one of them stood, and gazed around her with an air of such wonder, that her silence conveyed to an onlooker the impression that probably her limited vocabulary did not furnish her with the wherewith to convey her impressions. A feeling of sympathy kept him within ear-shot during the delightful pause. At last the spell was broken. "Oh dear! Sarah! wouldn't this place take a long time to sweep out."—*Arbroath Herald*.

The following was recently handed in to his teacher by a Nebraska boy as a bona fide composition: "The human body is made up of the head, the thorax and the abdomen. The head contains the brains when there is any. The thorax contains the heart, lungs and diaphragm. The abdomen contains the bowels, of which there are five, A, E, I, O, U, and sometimes W and Y."

BOOKS AND READING.

The *Century*, which makes such a specialty of American history, fitly devotes much of its space in the April number to papers connected with General Washington and his Inauguration one hundred years ago this month. One article describes in full and with fine illustrations the scene itself, including the journey of the new President from Mt. Vernon, and

that of John Adams, Vice-President elect, from Boston. Another is entitled *Washington at Mount Vernon after the Revolution*, and is an intensely interesting sketch of the familiar mansion and the people who were connected with it. Washington in New York in 1789 gives further particulars of the Inauguration, and includes portraits of Martha Washington and Mrs. Adams. A fourth article is upon the Original Portraits of Washington, which it describes in chronological order, from the elder Peale's first picture in 1772 to Saint-Mémin's last picture in 1798.

Still another paper is added, called *A Century of Constitutional Interpretation*, which is an interesting resumé of the great struggle over the constitutionality of slavery, state rights, etc. The Lincoln life takes up two topics of great interest—the employment of negroes as soldiers, with the retaliation policy that ensued, and the Enrollment and the Draft. The account of the terrible scenes in New York is so exciting as to make us wonder that such things have happened in our country within a quarter of a century. Geo. Kennan's article is on *The Russian Police*. Frederic Remington writes and illustrates *A Scout with the Buffalo Soldiers*. Mary Hallock Foote continues *The Last Assembly Ball*. Harry S. Edwards has an amusing story of *A Born Inventor*. A strange, sadder story also located in Southland is *Viola Roseboro's A Jest of Fate*. Other titles are *Abrogio Lorenzetti and Some Aspects of the Samoan Question*. Under Topics of the Time we have, *The First Inauguration, Constitutional Amendments, The Coast and the Navy, and Republicanism in France*. [Century Co., New York; \$4 a year.]

The table of contents on the cover of the April *Atlantic* shows a rich and readable number. The *People in Government*, by H. C. Merwin; *Passe Rose*, Prof. Hardy's story continued; *Death in April*, a poem, by Bliss Carman; *Why our Science Students go to Germany*, by Samuel Sheldon; *A Dissolving View of Carick Meagher*, by Geo. H. Jessop; *A French Bishop of the Fifteenth Century (Thomas Basin)*, by Francis C. Lowell; *Hannah Calline's Jim (the negro story concluded)*, by Elizabeth W. Bellamy; *From Venice to Assos (in 1881)*, by W. C. Lawton; *The Tragic Muse (continued)*, by Henry James; *Before the Assassination (Cicero)*, by Harriet Waters Preston; *King's Cup and Cake (a story of 1769 in Falmouth)*, by Sophie May; *An Outline Portrait (of Lady Danvers)*, by Louise Imogene Guiney; *Dr. Holmes's poem to James Russell Lowell on his seventieth birthday*, Feb. 22, 1889; *Renan's Dramas*; *Young Sir Henry Vane (review of James K. Hosmer's biography)*; *Contributors' Club*; *Books of the Month*. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston; \$4 a year.]

What would the children—young and old—do without the *Wide Awake*? Here is the April number, with pictures and poetry and stories and all sorts of information and instruction. The *Little Girl of the Okobojo* is the best story, Raleigh and the Potato has the most interesting information, and A. D. F. Randolph's verses are the best poetry. But the most touching piece to grown up children will be John Burroughs' *Glance Backward at his boyhood's home*, from which we must take an extract. Five Little Peppers Midway and David Vane and David Crane are going on. [D. Lothrop Co., Boston; \$2.40 a year.]

Lippincott has a novel, 108 pages long, by Amelia Rives, the author of *The Quick and the Dead*, entitled *The Witness of the Sun*. R. H. Stoddard's reminiscence of Bayard Taylor is capital. Edgar Saltus writes on *What Pessimism is not*. 100 Questions, Our Monthly Gossip, Book Talk, Every Day's Record, follow. [J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia; 25 cents a number.]

Peterson's Magazine for April has, besides "Lucy's new bonnet," and "Les Modes Parisiennes" for the season, a picture of "the new mistress of the White House." The stories and poetry are much as usual.

[Peterson Magazine Co., Philadelphia; \$2 a year.]

The *Homiletic Review* for April cannot fail to interest homiletical readers. Prof. J. O. Murray's article on the Poetry of Modern Skepticism; Matthew Arnold, by James Thompson, is specially attractive. The Patriarch of Jerusalem and the Did-

ache is a sketch of the author's call upon the Patriarch, and the appearance of the famous Manuscript. *The Cry of Asaph* (Ps. 73:25), *A Cluster of Curiosities* and the *Monarchical Spirit in Europe* are of interest to extra-professional readers. [Funk and Wagnalls, New York; \$2.50 a year.]

The *Treasury* goes to Tennessee for its pictures of church and minister this month, and has an Easter Sermon and a Centennial Sermon to mark the season. [E. B. Treat, New York; \$2 a year.]

Farmers' Trip to Florida.

Continued from page 3.

tile and full of woody growth. In this were wild oranges. One would think the first thing to be done would be to clear the land. This is not the best way. Mr. Harris budded the wild oranges thirty feet apart, deadened the growth of timber by girdling the trees, cleared the underbrush and piled it in heaps to rot. This is a better plan than to burn it. This grove is now valued at thousands of dollars. It yielded 46,000 boxes last year, which sold at \$1.50 a box, giving a net income of \$50,000. The Crescent Grove, containing forty acres, is twelve years old, and this year the product was 25,000 boxes, averaging \$1.50 a box. Other groves were visited, and at Lake Charm I overlooked two hundred acres of orange trees, owned by different Northern men, and no division fences between their possessions. The Whitner grove at Sanford, of twenty acres, showed the largest crop I saw. The twenty-acre grove of Dr. Henry Foster, of Clifton Springs, N.Y., near the Whitner grove, netted \$10,000 dollars last year. The Devers grove, in the same neighborhood, owned by the Rev. Lyman Phelps, is the best cared for and one of the finest in the State, and the whole party of thirty was here entertained with true Southern hospitality. A single plant of the Cherokee rose on this place measures fully sixty feet in diameter, is ten or twelve feet high, and is a solid mass of bloom and buds.

HEALTH OF FLORIDA.

In regard to its being healthy, the recent prevailing epidemic of yellow fever will be remembered. It is liable to occur again; but the newly-created State Board of Health, with full powers and ample means, is making strenuous exertions to prevent its recurrence. Malaria is said exist only in localities where rotten coral abounds in the soil. It was not hot while I was there. I wore my overcoat and winter clothing. The temperature there in summer is not as high as it is here at times. There are mosquitoes in the low land, and malaria also. Winter Park is a beautiful location. A gentleman from Worcester has spent \$500,000 to develop it. There is a fine hotel there. Pine-apples and oranges grow there. A college is established there.

Consumptives go there and are restored to health; but it is worse than useless for a man to go there with one foot in the grave. Some who have gone there as invalids and been restored to health have gathered about them settlements of Northern people of their own selection numbering in some cases among the hundreds. Two cases in particular were cited, as examples of hundreds of others, of men who were apparently far gone in consumption, but had gone to Florida and established themselves very successfully in orange and vegetable culture.

There are yet thousands of acres of land for sale, but the speaker particularly cautioned Northerners not to buy any of it without seeing and investigating their purchase, for hundreds have thus been swindled.

In response to questions, Mr. Ware said he himself preferred New England to Florida, and considered Essex County the best place in New England. Yet there are men with restless tendencies, and consumptives, for whom Florida is a good place.

Mr. A. W. Cheever of Dedham did not take a very enthusiastic view of Florida, and thought New England a better place. In regard to cheap Southern land, he said land could be bought here in Massachusetts, within an hour's ride of Boston (probably in Plymouth County), at fifty cents an acre—land on which corn could grow. He said: "I think there is a boom in Florida which is going to bite many, and I think we should be careful."

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

Church Services.

SOUTH CHURCH.—Organized 1711. Rev. J. J. Blair, pastor. Morning service, 10:30; evening, 7:15; Christian Endeavor meeting, 8; Wednesday evening, 7:30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Alden. Sexton, Oliver W. Vennard, Central St.

WEST CHURCH.—Organized 1826. Rev. Frederick W. Greene, pastor. Morning service, 10:30; evening, 7; at Osgood school-house, 7; Friday evening, 7:30; Christian Endeavor, Wednesday evening. Supt. of Sunday School, Fred. S. Boutwell. Sexton, Daniel W. Trow.

FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Organized 1846. Rev. ———, pastor. Morning service, 10:30; evening, 7; Christian Endeavor, 6:15; Wednesday evening, 7:45. Supt. of Sunday School, John W. Bell. Sexton, Stillman H. Harnden, Essex St.

SEMINARY CHURCH.—Organized 1865. Professors of Theological Seminary, pastors. Morning service, 10:30; afternoon, 3; Wednesday evening, 7. Supt. of Sunday School, Prof. D. Y. Comstock. Sexton, F. M. Hill.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Organized 1835. Rev. Frederic Palmer, rector. Morning service 10:30; evening, 7:15. Service and Lecture, Tuesday evenings, 7:30. Asst Supt of Sunday-school, H. H. Tyer. Sexton, Geo. O. Hill, Summer St.

CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.—Organized 1852. Rev. J. J. Ryan, pastor. Holy Communion, 8; High Mass and sermon, 10:45; Vespers 3.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Organized 1858. Rev. J. V. Stratton, pastor. Morning service, 10:30 evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 7:30. Supt. of Sunday School, Chas. N. L. Stone. Sexton, Henry A. Hill.

UNION CHURCH, Ballardvale.—Organized 1854. Rev. G. S. Butler, pastor. Morning service, 10:30; evening, 6; Christian Endeavor, 5:15. Supt of Sunday school, C. H. Marland.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Ballardvale.—Organized 1850. Rev. N. H. Martin, pastor. Morning service, 10; evening, 7. Young People's meeting, 6:15; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7:30; Supt of Sunday School, John Howell.

Mr. Blair's sermon at the South church was from Heb. 1:14, "Are they not all ministering spirits?" The ministry of our dead: they introduce us to the sacred fellowship of sorrow, by which the life is cleansed and sanctified; one has only to learn of another's sorrow to have the heart's sympathies moved to their depth; the dead have become the occasion of increasing in our hearts the knowledge of the comfort of God. Dea. Gould conducted the conference meeting in the evening.

At Christ church, Rev. Frederic Palmer preached on Rev. 21:22, "I saw no temple therein; for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it." The necessary bond between historical religion and spiritual religion is found, for the world and for the individual, in acquaintance with Christ; by which historic events and institutions are seen as the embodiment and interpretation of spiritual processes. In the evening he preached on Temptation, as consisting in the inducement to deny one's position as a child of God; on the shield against temptation furnished by a true pride; and the identification of one's self with the highest self, that is, with Christ's presence dwelling within. The text was Phil. 3:12: "I follow after if that I may apprehend that for which I also am apprehended of Christ Jesus."

Rev. J. J. Ryan's sermon at the Catholic church was upon the feeding of the multitude, illustrating the greatness of God's mercy and grace to the sinner.

Prof. Ryder preached at the Free church, morning and evening, from Col. 3:17, and 1 Cor. 15:58.

At the West church Rev. F. W. Greene preached from Luke 15:7, joy in heaven over the repenting sinner.

Prof. Tucker preached at the Seminary church from Eph. 4:13. Christianity gave the impression at the first of a certain immediateness of result. The coming of Christ changed the whole aspect of society. Paul put the present, not against the future, as we are apt to think, so much as against the past. Yet the deeper thought under the New Testament Script-

ure is the remoteness of the result, corresponding to its completeness. Passages like the text still have a far-off sound. The larger idea of Christianity is the extension of humanity "unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

This introduced the topic of the sermon—the Persistence of the Christian Type. Every religion has its characteristic type. Christianity passes from race to race, and everywhere keeps its persistence, thus showing its fitness to be the universal religion. The two great working powers in religion are authority and mystery. But Christianity in human nature has its foundation in *gratitude*—the only religion that does make its appeal to that motive.

We can but admire the originality and boldness of this. Christianity commits itself to the return we can make. The Christian is the one among all religious souls who is conscious of what God has done, is doing for him. Gratitude is the first showing of religion. It makes in New Testament teaching the argument for charity, for humility, for patience endurance, for entire consecration. *Heartiness* is a characteristic of Christianity. It deals not alone with the will, not alone with the intellect, but with the affections. Christianity is *practical*. Though it be at times introspective and mystical, it is never so long at a time. This type distinguishes it from all other religions. Christianity is supreme *loyalty to a Person*.

Can this religion, which honors and trusts human nature in the motives to which it appeals, be persistent? We have the answer of history, though that test is not yet complete or universal. Christianity has already passed two great tests, and now is passing a third. The first was endurance under persecution. The martyr established Christianity. The second trial, still more severe, showed its power to control, to contend, to conquer. The test of responsibility remains, and Christianity will pass this also. This age is not without evidence of the power of Christ; it is the missionary age of the church.

The emphatic suggestions of history are: that Christianity does not exist alone but in connection with lower types—when the former becomes corrupt, it will be supplanted by the latter as in the case of Mohammedanism; that we utilize all the resources of human life; that we keep clear and distinct the true conception and purpose of Christianity—God seeking man, and man's response to God. Christ is the one transcendent figure of history. Retire that conception, and we may have religion, but not Christ.

The type of Christianity is yet unfinished. It has not yet reached the whole race. It has not yet touched the latent resources of the East. Much of the glory and honor of the nations remain to be brought in. Its identity will remain, but who can measure its growth?

As the Seminary has resumed, the students have returned to their work and to their Sabbath supplies. The following was the list for last Sabbath: A. H. Ames, East Andover, N. H.; G. B. Kambouropoulos, Ashby; G. F. Kenngott, Newport, N. H.; E. G. Lancaster, Londonderry, N. H.; F. B. Noyes, Shirley; I. L. Wilcox, Woodstock, Vt.; S. W. Brown, West Hartford, Vt.; J. F. Crosby, Barrington, N. H.

Be Sure

To ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if you are in need of a blood-purifier—the only certain and reliable remedy for pimples, blotches, and all other eruptions of the skin. As an alternative,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

after a trial of nearly half a century, is universally conceded to be the best ever discovered. It is agreeable to the taste, and, being highly concentrated, only small doses are needed.

An old lady of eighty, Mrs. Mary C. Ames, of Rockport, Me., after forty years of suffering from a humor in the blood, manifesting itself in Erysipelas and other distressing eruptions on the skin, at last began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking ten bottles, she is now, she says, "as smooth and fair as ever."

Leander S. McDonald, of Soley st., Charlestown, Mass., suffered greatly from Boils and Carbuncles, and for nearly two months was unable to work. A druggist advised him to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla; after using two bottles of which he was entirely cured. He has remained in good health ever since.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.50.

J. H. CHANDLER,

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Johnson's Andover & Boston Express.

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Opposite Town Hall, Andover.

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FURNITURE REPAIRING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Curtain, Carpet, Cabinet, Mattress and Upholstery Work. Shades, Poles, Spring Rollers, Brass and Nickel Rods and Trimmings constantly on hand. Packing of Furniture and Household Jobbing done with care.

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Ridgway Furnace.

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Worsted, Fancy Goods, Small Wares,
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This Hotel is pleasantly situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful towns in New England.

Ample Accommodations for Summer Boarders.

First-class livery connected with the house.

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Repairing, in all its branches, receives special attention.

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Groceries,

Dry Goods,

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Basement Baptist Church,

Central St., Andover.

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LADIES' OXFORDS AT LOW PRICES.

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Rooms, 283 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

COCHICHEWICK LAKE ICE.

ADAMS & DAW of North Andover wish to inform the citizens of Andover, North Andover and vicinity that they are prepared to deliver

PURE LAE ICE

to families and others. Orders for Andover left at R. M. Abbott's, corner of Summer Street and Panchard Avenue will be promptly attended to.

EDWARD ADAMS.

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CARTER'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

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Repairing Neatly & Promptly Done.

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Farming Tools,

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Late Express from Boston at 8 o'clock.

REA & ABBOTT,

Provision Dealers,

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OPPOSITE THE BANK.

J. H. DEAN,

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GARMENTS MADE IN THE LATEST FASHION.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles always on hand. Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing done at Short Notice.

31 MAIN ST., ANDOVER, MASS.

BRAINARD CUMMINGS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Hauling largely increased his facilities for doing business, is better than ever before prepared to do

All Kinds of Carpenter Work at the Lowest Living Prices.

Building Lumber of all kinds for sale, on hand, or furnished at short notice.

SHINGLES A SPECIALTY.

New Shop, cor. Park and Bartlet Sts., ANDOVER, MASS.

Residence, cor. Park Street and Panchard Avenue.

ANDOVER NEWS.

Special Notices.

Friday: Prof. Andrews' lecture at Baptist Chapel, 4 P.M. Subject, The Plaint.

Saturday: Sunbeam Mission Circle at South Church Vestry, 2.30 P.M.

Prof. Andrews' lecture, 8.30 A.M. Subject, Laissez-faire.

Sunday: Dr. Selah Merrill will preach at the Free Church.

Rev. Daniel March, of Woburn, will preach at the South Church, speaking in the evening upon his recent tour in the East.

Prof. Tucker will preach at the Seminary Church.

Monday: Prof. Andrews' lecture, 4 P.M. Subject, Ne laissez pas faire.

Tuesday: Prof. Andrews' last lecture, 8.30 A.M. Subject, Hope?

Rev. Percy S. Grant, of Fall River, will preach at Christ Church.

Rev. Joseph Kimball will give an address before the W.C.T.U., at the South Church vestry, 7.30 P.M., on temperance.

Friday: Town meeting at 2 P.M.

Loyal legion at South vestry, 4.15 P.M.

The Christian Endeavor societies have taken the preliminary steps in regard to the "May Breakfast" so successfully inaugurated last year.

M. T. Welch has been appointed truant officer by the School Committee.

The schools are closed to-day to allow the teachers to attend a teacher's convention in Salem.

Mrs. Hannah (Abbott) Morrill, well known in Andover, as widow of the late Mr. Samuel Morrill, died at her home in Norwood, on Thursday afternoon. She was 81 years old in September last, and had been in excellent health till she was taken with pneumonia, a week before her death. She was a woman of strong character, of deep religious principle, and earnestly interested in every good cause. She was the oldest member of the church at Norwood, and of its Sunday school, which she regularly attended. She took a deep interest in Andover matters, and read with great pleasure the records and reminiscences of *Andover Land*. Her funeral will be attended at Norwood, Saturday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock.

Geo. L. Abbott remembered on Monday that fifty years ago that day, at the age of seventeen, he apprenticed himself till he was twenty-one to Jacob Chickering, in the old shop on Essex St. He was to have \$50 a year—not quite so large pay as young men expect to get now-a-days. Andover has a good many solid mementoes as the results of that apprenticeship!

News has been received of the death at San Francisco of Abraham J. Gould, son of the late Dea. A. J. Gould, and half-brother of Dea. Geo. Gould. He went out to California at the first discovery of gold in 1849, and has resided there since. He has been in poor health for a long time. He left no family.

Salem St. Temperature.

Taken at 5.30 A. M., and 9.30 P. M.

	Morning.	Evening.	
Mar. 29, Friday.	27°	41°	clear
30, Saturday.	28	26	clear
31, Sunday.	25	33	snow
Apr. 1, Monday.	32	33	rain, snow
2, Tuesday.	33	37	cloudy
3, Wednesday.	37	38	cloudy, r.
4, Thursday.	37	38	cloudy

MARRIAGES.

In Andover, April 3, by Rev. F. W. Greene, Mr. Joseph Peters and Miss Margaret Taylor, both of Andover.

In Andover, at the residence of Robert M. Yule, April 2, by Rev. J. V. Stratton, Mr. David Yule to Miss Jane Robertson, both of Andover.

DEATHS.

In Andover (Abbott Village), April 2, Mrs. Mary Schofield, widow of Thomas Schofield, aged 77.

In San Francisco, Cal., March 30, Abraham J. Gould, son of the late Abraham J. Gould of this town, aged 67 years.

In Norwood, April 4, Mrs. Hannah A. Morrill, widow of the late Samuel Morrill, aged 81 years.

Energy will do almost anything, but it cannot exist if the blood is impure and moves sluggishly in the veins. There is nothing so good for cleansing the blood and imparting energy to the system as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Price \$1. Six bottles, \$5. Sold by druggists.

In North Andover,

—BY—

PEDRICK & CLOSSON, Auctioneers,

will be sold at AUCTION on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, '89

At 2 o'clock on the premises,

The Homestead and Estate of the late William Peters,

one of the finest locations in the Town of North Andover, situated on high land, consisting of 140 acres of good tillage, wood and pasture land with a fine large farm house and barn both in excellent condition. Two miles from Andover station on Boston and Maine Railroad, two miles from Lawrence. Apply to Isaac L. Farnham near the premises, and of PEDRICK & CLOSSON, Lawrence, Mass.

The following will be sold immediately after sale of the above Real Estate:

Household Furniture, Etc.,

consisting of Parlor Set, Chairs and Tables, Hair Mattress and other Mattresses, Crockery ware, Lawn Mower, some Farm Tools, a Buggy, one or two Carpets, an Old-fashioned Desk, and a Secretary, Lamp &c., &c.—for the most they will bring.

Andover, March 14, 1889

Sand and Gravel for sale near the Depot. Apply to Geo. L. Abbott or Wm. S. Jenkins.

IN ANDOVER,

—BY—

GEO. S. COLE, Auctioneer,

will be sold at Auction on

Saturday April 13, 1889,

AT 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

on the premises, unless disposed of at private sale previously, the HOUSE and LAND owned by JASPER REA situated on HIGH STREET, ANDOVER.

The house is in good repair, both inside and outside, contains seven rooms all in good repair, very convenient, it having been built expressly for the use of Mr. Rea and family, never failing well of pure water, 1-4 acre of land in high state of cultivation, well stocked with apple, pear and small fruits. High Street is one of Andover's pleasantest streets and is convenient to churches, schools, post office and depot; this place has only to be seen to be appreciated, can be examined at any time by calling upon the owner, Jasper Rea, Elm Street, Andover, Mass.

TERMS AT SALE.

Andover, March 28, 1889,

Miss M. E. WOODBRIDGE,

DRESS MAKER.

26 Essex St., Andover.

FOR SALE.

A very desirable house lot on Locke St.

Enquire of John N. Cole,

At the Andover Bookstore.

FOR SALE!

New Milch Cow.

Ambrose Henabry.

Ballardvale, March 28, 1889.

LOST.

A WALLET containing about thirty-nine dollars belonging to H. B. duPont. Will the finder please return to Mrs. R. A. Tilton Salem Street and be rewarded.

FOR SALE.

A small hand lever

Printing Press

to make room for a larger machine.

Inquire at The Andover Press.

John N. Cole, Mgr.

HAY FOR SALE.

Quality and Price to suit Purchaser. Now is the time to buy, and I can give you a bargain.

Also

GOOD TENEMENT TO LET

with large garden.

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P & C SARDINES, Half Boxes, 24c.

" " Quarter " 18c.

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New Mixed Bird Seed.

For a Short Time Only,

5 pkges, - 25c.

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W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examined by
\$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
\$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
\$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
\$3.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
\$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
\$3.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

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Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
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Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Rugs, Mattings and Oil Cloths.

Crockery and Glassware.

Paper Hangings and Curtains, Etc.

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Special Offer to sell for Cash

AT COST

for the next Sixty Days?

Everything in the Line of
STOVES and TINWARE.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

In Andover, 15 rooms, centrally located.

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MONTREAL.

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